

Israeli hail new era in relations with France

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 5

President François Mitterrand left Israel today at the end of an historic state visit that was hailed as a success by both sides, despite its complete failure to reconcile wide and longstanding differences over the Palestinian issue.

During an impressive farewell ceremony at Tel Aviv airport, Mr Yitzhak Navon, the Israeli President, paid a brief but glowing tribute to the first French head of state to visit the country since its foundation. He said that Mitterrand had captured the hearts of all Israelis, and turned a hope into a reality by dispelling the clouds over the relationship between the two countries.

Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, was unable to attend the ceremony, after being taken ill during last night's presidential banquet at the King David Hotel. But initial fears that he might have suffered another heart attack were dispelled when he resumed official duties this morning by meeting M Claude Cheysson, French Foreign Minister.

A Government statement said that the Prime Minister had suffered from "accumulated fatigue", and added that he would be resuming normal duties in his office on Sunday.

Mr Begin is also suffering from a troublesome hip injury, which has kept him confined to a wheelchair for the past four months. He has already survived two heart attacks and a minor stroke.

Israeli officials described the visit tonight as "opening a new era in Franco-Israeli

relations". They pointed out a number of concrete developments in bilateral ties which, it is claimed, have finally removed the anti-Israel bias of French policy under President Giscard d'Estaing.

Among the agreements reached is the revival of the France-Israeli joint commission, which has been dormant for more than 10 years. It will resume discussions in Paris at the end of next month on cooperation in the fields of finance, culture and technology.

The French also announced today that Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, had accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Paris, provisionally scheduled for May. But there was no sign that a similar invitation would be extended in the near future to Mr Begin.

Little has yet been said publicly about the possible resumption of arms sales, but Israeli sources claim that a meeting between Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, and his French counterpart will take place in the process for a global and just peace in the Middle East.

Mr Burros Ghali, the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, had earlier said that the French President's statements were "a factor encouraging Europe to play a role in the process for a global and just peace in the Middle East".

□ Tel Aviv: Israeli soldiers detained 23 illegal Jewish squatters who returned to north Sinai after being evicted yesterday in preparation for the territory's return to Egypt next month. (Reuters reports).

Members of the Stop the Withdrawal from Sinai Movement protested outside the Defence Ministry. And 18 were arrested.

Argentina refuses to send troops

Criticism rejected of Salvador observer

By Our Foreign Staff

Brasilia, March 5.—Argentina has no intention of sending soldiers to El Salvador but does not rule out the possibility of selling arms to the El Salvador Government. Señor Nicanor Méndez, the Foreign Minister, said here at the end of an official visit to Brazil.

Speaking at a press conference amid reports of increasingly close ties between Argentina's military regime and the ruling junta in El Salvador, he said: "Argentina... has no intention of sending soldiers to El Salvador. But El Salvador has an objectively... legitimate Government. Argentina has relations with it."

That Government sometimes asks for aid. Argentina gives such aid as long as it is in accordance with international principles and with the type of aid Argentina gives to other countries.

□ San Salvador: A 10-day battle for control of the Cerro Guazapa hills near San Salvador appeared today to have been won by government troops, although leftist guerrillas said they were carrying on the fight. (Reuters reports).

Colonel Edmundo Palacios, commander of a 2,000-strong force which has borne the brunt of the fighting, said yesterday that his troops had gained full control of the hills about 15 miles from the capital, killing 200 guerrillas.

Lord Bethell said it was particularly ironic that Sir John had been chosen to monitor the El Salvador elections at this time because, by coincidence, the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, is today dedicating a memorial to the Valencian victims. The stone monument which has been built with private funds, has been built on Crown land opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum in Kensington.

Today's ceremony will be attended by a Russian woman, who now lives in south London but whose forcible repatriation was once recommended by Sir John Galsworthy. The return of the woman and her husband was halted only when the Quaker movement intervened on their behalf.

Sir John, who now works as a consultant for a British firm in Mexico City, called at the Foreign Office yesterday for a final briefing on his mission to El Salvador by Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

Mr Luce thanked Sir John for agreeing to undertake the role of observer of the forthcoming elections alongside Professor Derek Bowett, an international lawyer and president of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Aid for Caribbean

Mixed reaction to Reagan package

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain, March 5

The Commonwealth Caribbean has been reacting with mixed feelings to the economic proposals made a week ago by President Reagan in Washington for the Caribbean basin countries.

While the proposals have been broadly welcomed in some places, from Belize at one end of the Caribbean to Antigua at the other, there has been a striking silence in others, indignation in Grenada which will not get a cent from the proposals, and a cool reaction in the Guyanese capital, Georgetown.

President Reagan proposed \$350m of additional emergency aid for the region this year, mainly for El Salvador and Costa Rica. Jamaica will be the only major Commonwealth Caribbean recipient. He also offered extra military assistance, duty-free concessions and incentives for new American investment.

The package, more than a year in the making, is expected to have tough time in Congress.

The proposals are the Reagan Administration's response to fears about Caribbean stability and security. Washington sees communism as a threat, retreating westwards from Havana into Central America and eastwards into Grenada and thence into other underdeveloped eastern Caribbean economies, thus undermining the whole American "fourth border".

Mr Reagan singled out for praise it for making freedom work, while he made it clear he would not negotiate with Nicaragua unless there was a radical change of direction. The tough talk is to be backed in April by military exercises in the Caribbean, including a mock landing at the United

States base on Cuba's Guantanamo Bay.

The main champion of the proposals has been Mr Edward Seaga who has worked closely with Washington since defeating his Socialist predecessor Mr Michael Manley, 16 months ago. He described them as "bold, historic and far-reaching."

But Mr Tom Adams, the Barbados Prime Minister, who is regarded as Washington's leading friend in the eastern Caribbean and who will play host to Mr Reagan when he spends a five-day working holiday on the island at Easter, has criticized the absence of direct aid to meet the urgent infrastructural needs of the struggling eastern Caribbean economies.

Although most Commonwealth Caribbean governments are already right of centre and highly sensitive to any hint of Cuban interference, debate is focused on Mr Reagan's political motives and enthusiasm for military aid. Mr Reagan's insistence on jumping the Commonwealth Caribbean together with Central America in a single ideological framework has renewed suspicions that Washington's interest in the region is less charitable than the President says.

Few governments here seriously believe structural under-development can be corrected by private-sector stimulation of a grand anti-Cuba alliance.

Politically, Cuban penetration of the eastern Caribbean is overshadowed by Venezuelan and Colombian interest in the area, and remains insignificant beside the problems posed by colonial relationships. American backing for the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti, and pressures brought against political reform in Grenada and Surinam.

Economically, the area's problems may respond only

Scepticism as Haig evidence vanishes

From Nicholas Ashford Washington, March 5

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, has a credibility problem. There is growing scepticism on Capitol Hill about his claims that insurgency in El Salvador is being controlled by foreigners, notably by the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

Mr Haig's trouble is that he feels unable for security reasons to disclose information about what is happening in Central America or, when he does give details, the information turns out to be wrong or unconvincing.

□ Cairo: Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian deputy Prime Minister, praised President Mitterrand's speech to the Knesset, saying that it reflected Mr Mitterrand's "work for a global peace in the Middle East." (AFP reports).

Mr Burros Ghali, the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, had earlier said that the French President's statements were "a factor encouraging Europe to play a role in the process for a global and just peace in the Middle East".

Yesterday Mr Haig told the House appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations that for the first time a Nicaraguan military adviser who was helping to run the guerrilla operation had been captured in El Salvador.

However Mr Haig's allegation, far from proving his claim about outside involvement, has created additional confusion. President Duarte of El Salvador was later reported as saying he had no information about a Nicaraguan captive, while American news reports from San Salvador said the man Mr Haig may have been alluding to had escaped.

At the daily State Department news conference today an unsmiling spokesman declined to make any comment about the one questioner referred to as the so-called missing prisoner. However he said Mr Haig was sticking by his information which he said was provided by the US embassy in San Salvador and was based on information provided by the Salvadorean authorities.

Mr Clarence Long, the committee's chairman, was not convinced and asked for further information about alleged Nicaraguan activities.

He had recently had talks with Mr Daniel Ortega, head of the Sandinist Government, who had assured him his government was not involved in El Salvador and wanted to end good relations with the U.S.

Mr Long said he found during a recent tour of Central America that American gunboat policy was not making a contribution towards a solution to regional strife. He warned Mr Haig that he would hold up President Reagan's new Caribbean Basin aid plan until he received evidence of Nicaraguan subversion.

Mr Haig promised to provide additional evidence today, but the State Department said at this morning's news conference that it was not yet ready.

Mr Haig's charges against Nicaragua have also been disputed by Mr Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan Minister of Agriculture, who is visiting Washington. He said that even if the Nicaraguan Government wanted to it did not have the material resources to help in El Salvador.

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to radical changes in international economic arrangements. The eastern Caribbean islands tend to be crippled by infrastructure weaknesses, their reliance on vulnerable commodity exports like bananas, their inability to generate enough employment or control inflation, and the pressure of world recession and high energy costs.

The free market forces Mr Reagan recommends have played havoc with their commodity prices, driving down sugar income and weakening demand of Jamaican and Guyanese exports.

The private sector's pleasure at President Reagan's free enterprise conditions are offset by genuine fears of the power of transnational companies outside national control. Whole Caribbean private sectors are often embryonic, the Guyana Government already controls 80 per cent of the economy, and Trinidad and Tobago, with its far from socialist Government, operates a large state sector.

The passive role of the Reagan proposals' original co-sponsors—Mexico, Venezuela and Canada—has underlined their reservations about Mr Reagan's political motives and enthusiasm for military aid. Mr Reagan's insistence on jumping the Commonwealth Caribbean together with Central America in a single ideological framework has renewed suspicions that Washington's interest in the region is less charitable than the President says.

Dominica offers a good example of the difficulty. Three times in three years it has been devastated by hurricanes. Three times in barely a year it has faced attempted coups, mounted by North American adventurers rather than Cubans. It has services and communications which are barely enough for survival. Its tiny defence force has been disbanded as a political liability, and several detainees—including a former Prime Minister—are facing trial for involvement in attempts to overthrow the Government. Dominica imports five times as much as it exports. How, observers here ask, can President Reagan's proposals make any real structural difference?

Four governments here

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Economically, the area's problems may respond only



Gutter arrest: Detective Charles Horsley holding a gun to a man's head in Boston after two people offered to sell him and another officer an unregistered gun. The other suspect surrendered.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Soft landing for second Venus craft

Moscow. A Soviet landing module from the space probe Venera 14 made a soft touchdown on Venus 63 minutes after entering the planet's atmosphere. It was the second such landing in a week.

The module landed east of the area known as Phoebe, an impact zone from Venera 14. The Venera 14 interplanetary station was launched on November 4 and travelled 180 million miles.

According to Tass, a bore on board the module took samples of the Venetian soil around the landing site where the temperature was 465 degrees Centigrade. The module took panoramic photographs and measured the soil for electric conductivity, physical and mechanic properties and seismic activity.

Court delays new runway

Wiesbaden. — West German ecologists yesterday won a resounding victory when a court ruled that work on an extension of Frankfurt airport should be suspended for a year.

Ecologists have fought the project for 10 years on the ground that it endangered Frankfurt's water supply. They have also opposed an extension on what is already Europe's biggest airport because it required the destruction of a huge forest.

Dacca appoints more ministers

Dacca. — President Abdus Salam of Bangladesh has appointed two new ministers of state and two Cabinet ministers.

Mr Razuddin Ahmed and Mr Syed Mohibul Hasan were in the Cabinet dissolved last month by the President. The newcomers are Mr Sultan Ahmed Chowdhury, the Deputy Speaker, and Mr Faridul Islam. Their portfolios are to be announced later.

Bundestag bore-in seeks a new image

From Patricia Clough Bonn, March 5

The West German Bundestag is thinking of sending observers to the House of Commons to find out how to make parliamentary question time more lively.

It was the first reported legal action against a Roman Catholic priest under martial law.

□ PAP also said only 10 to 20

of the estimated 4,000 pris-

oners interned under martial law had asked to leave Poland permanently.

□ Frankfurt: Poland has set

itself a new deadline of the

end of March to complete

outstanding interest pay-

ments estimated at £25m to

£35m on its 1981 debts to

Western banks, banking

sources said today (Reuters reports).

□ In response to an inquiry

by a task force of 20 Western

banks about the delay, War-

awar blamed "technical diffi-

culties" for failing to meet

its earlier, self-imposed

deadline of mid-February, the

sources said.

□ Two Poles are being inter-

viewed by immigration auth-

orities on Teesside after

being discovered hiding on

board a British Steel ore

carrier which sailed from Bygogen, 125 miles northwest of here, had

found all six guilty of

organizing or leading a strike

(ATP reports).

□ The Bundestag was

linked on Thursday with

recent government moves to

curb official contacts with

Moscow in protest at martial

law in Poland. Yesterday a

Foreign Ministry spokes-

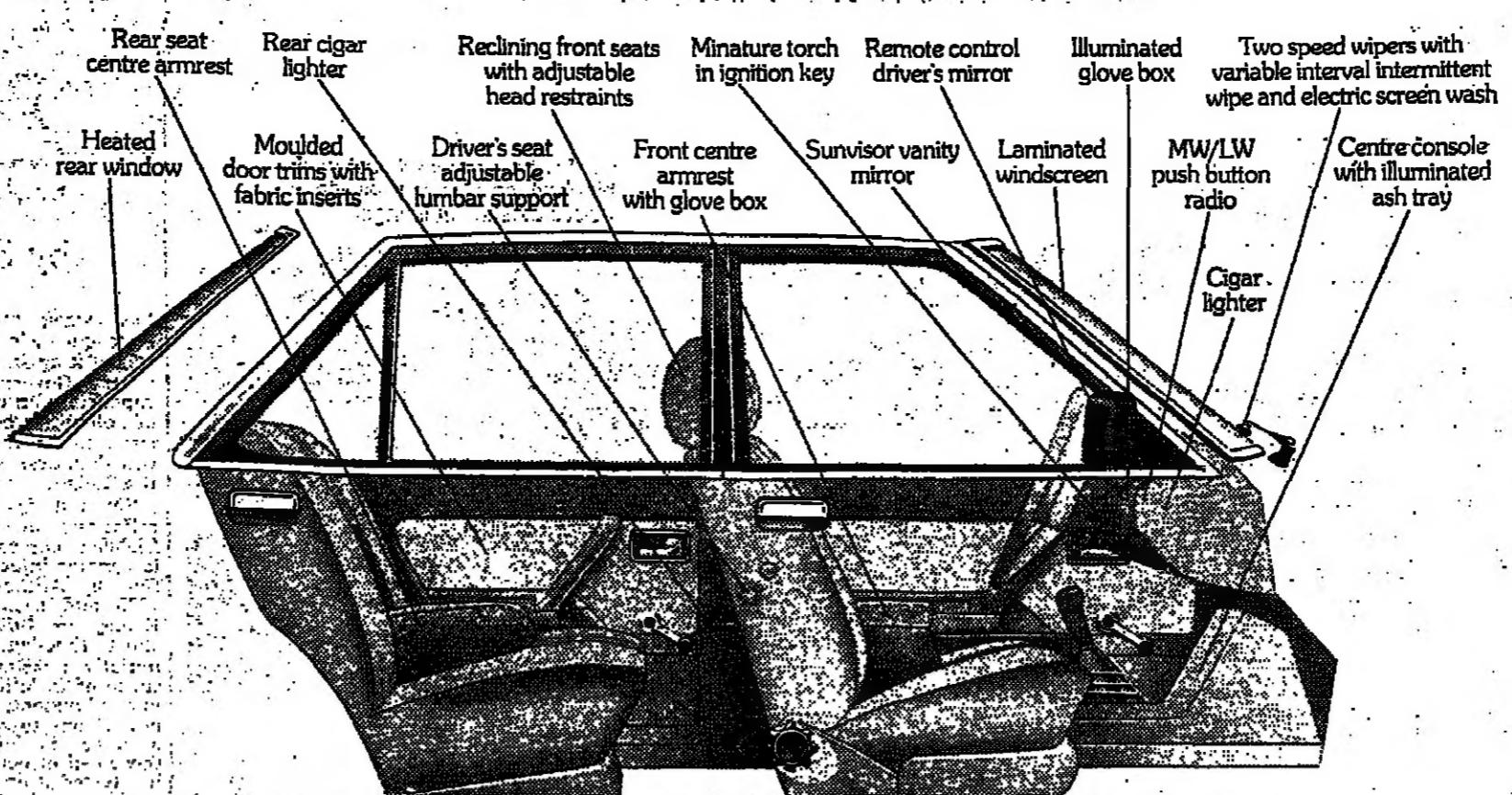
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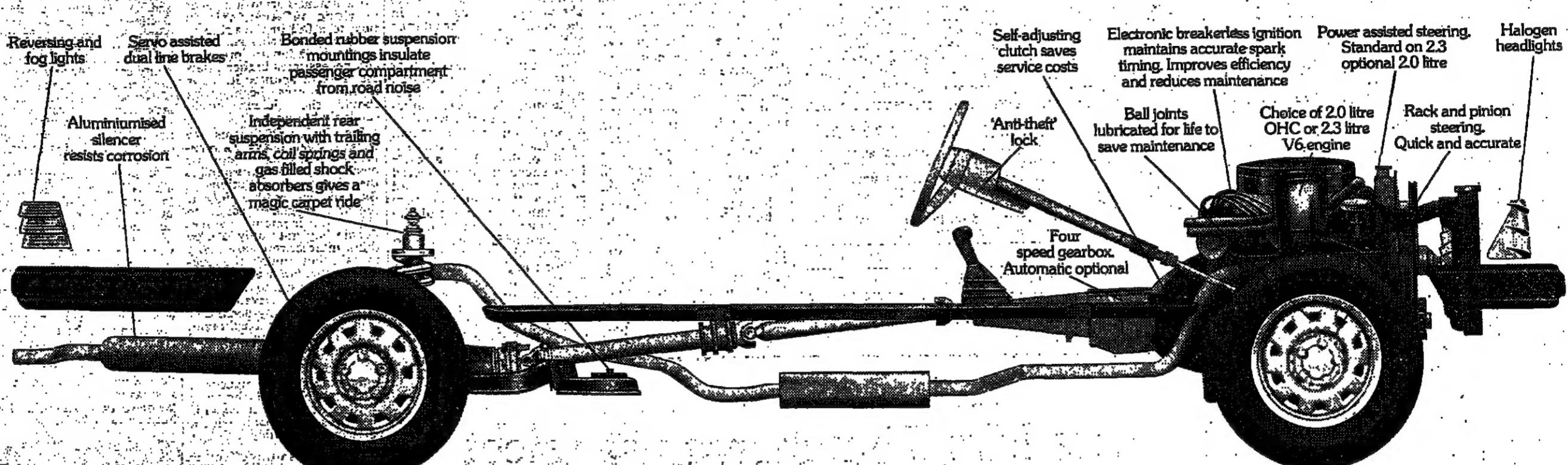
were now being issued for

the visitors, and declined to

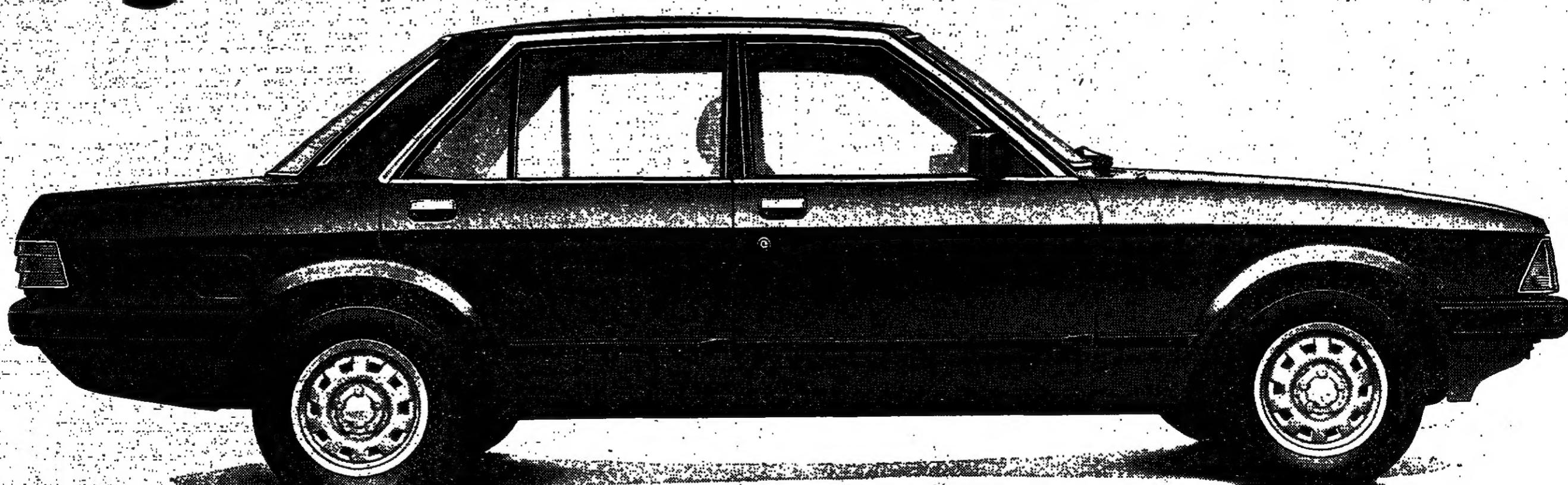
comment.



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NEWS
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appoints
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President Abdus
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Chowdhury, the
speaker, and Mr
Islam. Their port
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— West German
decision to issue
visas for Lieutenant
Valentina Tereshkova,
world's first space
and a Soviet youth
sources said.
initial refusal was
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overnment moves to
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a protest at martial
law. Yesterday a
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plans say

Ababa. — Ethiopia
denied claims by
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is wounded and in
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and firemen finally
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man, aged about 30,
in its cabin and
into the labyrinth
streets.

misfires
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on Ingmar Berg
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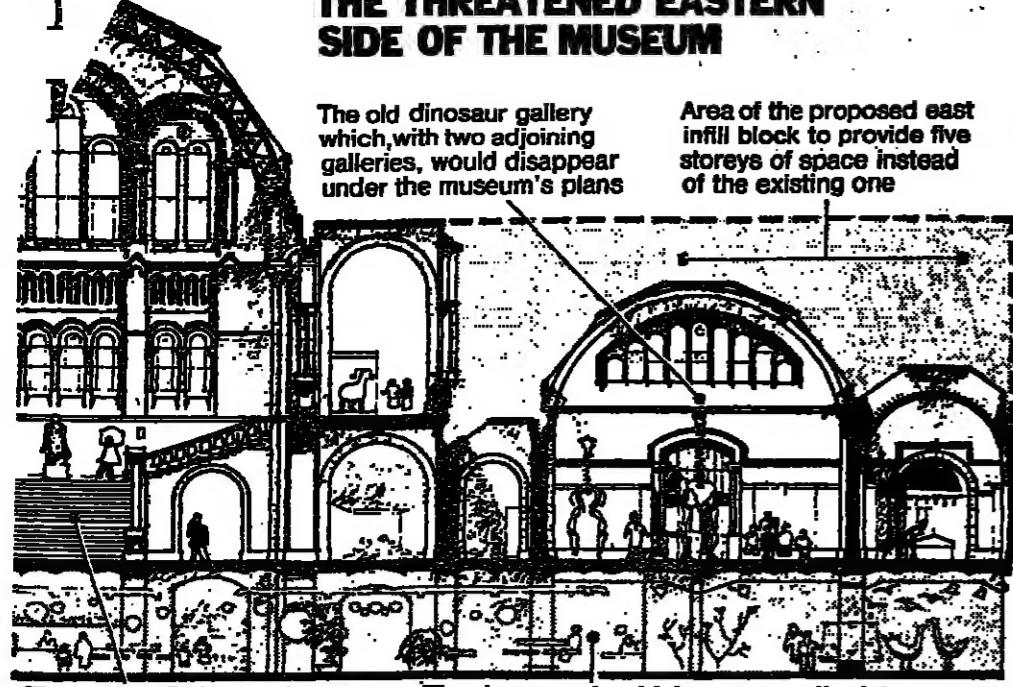
ee hunted
— French police are
chasing for Mr Edward
the Irish republican
apart from his guards
at airport after being
from Canada.

caster dies
Goldberg, the BBC's
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ORRECTION
Associated Press
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Ian Bradley reports from the doomed galleries of the Natural History Museum

THE THREATENED EASTERN SIDE OF THE MUSEUM

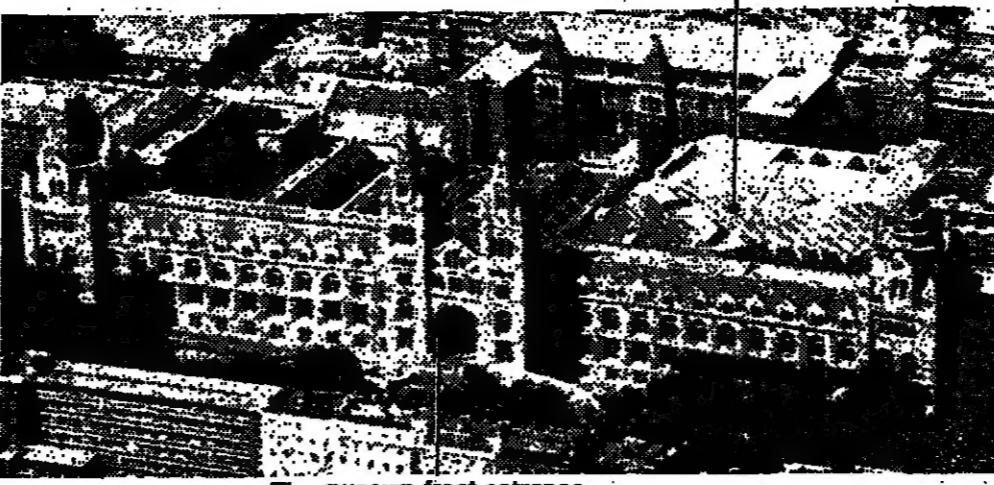


The main half-front entrance in Cromwell Road

The old dinosaur gallery which, with two adjoining galleries, would disappear under the museum's plans

Area of the proposed east infill block to provide five storeys of space instead of the existing one

The basement which conservationists say could be used for exhibitions and restaurant



The museum front entrance in Cromwell Road

Roof of the proposed east infill block which will not protrude above existing buildings

An endangered species in Cromwell Road

Next Thursday Spike Milligan will cut a cake in the cause of conservation. This time it is not his beloved whales that he will be trying to save but rather the building that houses them.

The cake will be an exact model of the Natural History Museum in South Kensington and the bits which Mr Milligan will chop off and send like pieces of wedding cake to the trustees represent parts which the museum wants to demolish.

The proposal to the plan to replace three of the original galleries on the eastern side of the museum with a new five-storey block has come not only from architectural historians and conservationists alarmed at the destruction of what they regard as one of the most important Victorian public buildings in the country. It reflects a wider controversy about the style and purpose of the Natural History Museum which has stirred up the scientific establishment.

The museum, opened in 1881, was designed by

Alfred Waterhouse as a place where the whole of nature would be displayed in a systematic and static way. Long galleries were furnished with solid showcases open at the top to show the public particularly interesting species and with drawers underneath where scientists could find more detailed collections.

The dual purpose of the museum, serving both the curious layman and the professional working in the science of taxonomy (the classification of species) — has continued to the present day. More than 350 scientists now work among cupboards of fossil remains and preserved insects in rooms at the back of the public galleries.

However, the museum's approach towards its non-professional users has undergone a radical change. About ten years ago the trustees decided that it was no longer sufficient just to display labelled specimens in the public galleries. Finding that most visitors had no biological knowledge, they started to mount thematic

The tightly packed shell

The number of individual specimens, reference books and visitors packed into the Natural History Museum has risen enormously in the 100 years since it was founded. The only thing that has not increased on the same scale is the amount of space available.

	1881	1981
Individual specimens	4m	50m
Reference books	17,000	750,000
Annual visitors	350,000	3m
Space available for public galleries	15,338	15,825
	sq m	sq m



displays on such subjects as ecology and the origin of man using audio-visual techniques and bright plastic panels with pictures and diagrams.

There is no doubt that these innovations have brought more people into the museum. The annual number of visitors has doubled to three million in the past ten years. However, the museum's change of style has upset a number of scientists and others who argue that it has trivialised its subject by introducing facile, push-button displays.

This row has come to a head over the proposal for the new east infill project. The museum authorities argue that they urgently need more space for exhibitions and also to relieve severe pressure on existing lavatory and catering facilities. The new block would give them five floors instead of the existing one and would allow more temporary exhibitions.

Those who oppose the project, among them the Victorian Society, the Greater London Council Historic Buildings Committee and Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council, say there is no need to demolish original galleries and the cafeteria. By contrast, the fossil invertebrate gallery, one of the last to remain with its original glass-topped cases, and in the area that is threatened with demolition, was despatched.

They have proposed an alternative scheme which would involve using the museum's substantial basement for a restaurant and new exhibition areas, filling in light wells between existing galleries and building a small five-storey extension to the blank wall of an architecturally undistinguished 1930s block at the back of the museum.

John Bancroft, the architect responsible for the alternative scheme, says it would provide 84,000 sq ft of exhibition space compared to about 76,000 sq ft in the museum's east infill project. He also says that, at £10m, it would cost at

least £8m less than the museum's plans.

There is certainly no doubt that more space is urgently needed. When I visited the museum last week there were long queues for lavatories and in the cafeteria. By contrast, the fossil invertebrate gallery, one of the last to remain with its original glass-topped cases, and in the area that is threatened with demolition, was despatched.

This just is not so. Massive Government borrowing leads to rising inflation, this in turn to a fall in the value of the pound, which again adds to the inflationary pressure and necessitates higher interest rates to counter it. Thus it has always been. Why should the vicious circle suddenly be squared?

Sir Ian also seems to suggest that heavy Government borrowing creates its own balance of savings and is therefore not inflationary. But this is credible only if the savings generated go to buy Government stock. People buy gilts only if they think interest rates are going to fall, but under the conditions Sir Ian would create they are going to rise, and fast. Thus the private investor would not only decline to buy gilts, he would sell them. Were these assumptions fed into the computer?

It seems unlikely that next week's last-ditch attempt to preserve intact Waterhouse's great terracotta temple to the wonders of evolution will succeed. The plan for the eastern infill project has already been successfully subjected to a public inquiry and received the go-ahead from both the Department of the Environment and the Department of Education, who are providing the money.

Work is due to start next month on disconnecting services to the doomed galleries, which sadly look like suffering the same fate as the dinosaurs which one of them used to house.

It is also the effect on liberal white opinion. Public opinion in general may be becoming more hardline on race but that does not apply to all voters, especially not to many who may be swithering next time between the Conservatives and the Alliance. I suspect that Conservative electoral fortunes may be more influenced by the impression that the party's racial policies help to create among liberal white voters than by the direct impact on ethnic voters.

One reason why the Conservatives have managed to preserve their strength so remarkably down the years is the sense they have conveyed of representing the national interest in the broadest sense. If they lose this, they will lose an important part of their inner conviction as well. This means not that they should be soggy on race, but that they should be responsible: hardline on law and order, no positive discrimination, but constructive in their social policies and in combating discrimination.

The question now is whether the Conservative mood will allow the third leg of this tripod to be planted in firm ground.

Conservatives in the 1980s and 1970s to watch, or help conduct, a slow and dignified retreat; to parity change, but always to bow to it in the end.

His policy might be described as one of gentlemanly avoidance, so far as possible, a permanent act of discreet surrender to force majeure designed for as long as possible to hold the stage by subtle shifts of emphasis and timing, always claiming, as he does, that Conservative principles remain intact. Only win the election and the cordon of retreat can at least be controlled.

Of course it is true that a party out of office can achieve nothing. For Sir Ian, because the voters are neither silly nor extreme there is no conflict between the right policies for governing the country and the right policies for winning the election.

In other words all that is necessary is to interpret the wishes of the electors and appear to follow them. For me this is an abrogation of all decision, and if the voters ever understood it I believe they would be horrified! The reason so many people hold politicians in low regard is because for decades now it has seemed inseparable from success at General Elections for parties to conceal too much of the truth, launch a false pre-election boom and pretend that a vote for their programme could produce that millennium.

It is to take as cynical a view of the electorate as the electorate takes of the politicians. Mrs Thatcher, if I am not mistaken, will make a different kind of appeal, and who is to say that her faith in the integrity and common sense of the voters will be misplaced?

In any case I find her position infinitely safer, more acceptable and more conservative than what I might term the gadarene swine policy: give them gentle push from behind, so that is the direction they should want to go. It will be all right provided you can jump on the pig's back.

That could be a very perilous ride.

The author is Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire.

Sir Ian's cynical

prescription

for surrender

by Stephen Hastings, MP

Last week my friend and colleague Sir Ian Gilmour was at it again. His challenge to the Government and its supporters on certain aspects of policy has become persistent and provocative, and will doubtless be repeated in the Budget debate.

Sir Ian is advocating a reduction of more than £5,000m comparable to the last major injections of cash, first by Anthony Barber in 1973 and second by Denis Healey in 1977/78. After a short time-lag, both those initiatives brought a fresh surge of inflation, leading to unemployment, but Sir Ian now seems to argue that his package is immune from these evil effects. He says that these evil effects have tested it on the Treasury model, "with satisfactory results", thereby confounding the experience of every government both here and abroad since the days of low inflation rates.

This is a very large claim. A computer programme fed into it. If the assumptions are right, the answers will be wrong. Sir Ian seems to believe that regardless of its level of borrowing, the Government can fix and hold interest rates at will.

This just is not so. Massive Government borrowing leads to rising inflation, this in turn to a fall in the value of the pound, which again adds to the inflationary pressure and necessitates higher interest rates to counter it. Thus it has always been. Why should the vicious circle suddenly be squared?

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Of course it is true that a party out of office can achieve nothing. For Sir Ian, because the voters are neither silly nor extreme there is no conflict between the right policies for governing the country and the right policies for winning the election.

In other words all that is necessary is to interpret the wishes of the electors and appear to follow them. For me this is an abrogation of all decision, and if the voters ever understood it I believe they would be horrified! The reason so many people hold politicians in low regard is because for decades now it has seemed inseparable from success at General Elections for parties to conceal too much of the truth, launch a false pre-election boom and pretend that a vote for their programme could produce that millennium.

It is to take as cynical a view of the electorate as the electorate takes of the politicians. Mrs Thatcher, if I am not mistaken, will make a different kind of appeal, and who is to say that her faith in the integrity and common sense of the voters will be misplaced?

In any case I find her position infinitely safer, more acceptable and more conservative than what I might term the gadarene swine policy: give them gentle push from behind, so that is the direction they should want to go. It will be all right provided you can jump on the pig's back.

That could be a very perilous ride.

The author is Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire.

Spare a thought for the precious Souls

Who were the Souls? Such a question would have horrified the late A. J. Balfour who announced that "no history of our time will be complete unless the influence of the Souls upon society is dispassionately and accurately recorded".

Few groups of people combining beauty, wit and intellect can have failed to attract themselves to the Souls. Over the years their detractors have been privilege, for to recite their names is to compile a pocket Dreyfus. Wemyss, Ribblesdale, Rutland and Pembrokeshire indicate just some of the purple in the cast, but in these days of heritage it is still shameful to admit an interest in the drawing-rooms of our aristocracy? A pictorial exhibition of the Souls which opened this week would suggest that it is not.

Fashionable London in the 1880s had become a very dull place. Talk for a girl was restricted to the commonplace, while the men discussed sport, and political opponents were never mixed. Then from the Border country came four daughters of Sir Charles Tennant, a Gaswegian merchant prince who had recently installed himself in Grosvenor Square.

Laura, Chatty, Lucy and Margot were more used to the wild moors which surrounded their father's new Border seat than the polished pavements of Mayfair. Excitable and curious, they did everything in London that was not permitted. They talked, mixed political parties and entertained from their bedsides. As one diarist noted, the change came with a family highly gifted of totally unconventional manners, with no code of behaviour except their own good hearts.

Rebellious young society followed the Tennants, but Laura, the star of the sisters, died in childbirth at 23. Vivacious and melancholic, she had predicted her short life: "I shall live a long life. I shall wear out quickly. I live too fast."

Laura became a legend, and her delicate, enigmatic face haunts the works of Burne-Jones. Her death drew the circle of friends who had formed around the Tennants closer, and within a few years that circle was formidable enough to divide Society.

There was the Marlborough House set, led by the Prince of Wales and indifferent to learning, and there were the Souls — the chame-



All Souls together: top, Henry Cust and Margot Asquith; below, Violet, Duchess of Rutland and George Wyndham.

pions of literature, politics and the arts. In those days the Souls had beauty, youth and promise. Foremost among them were: George Curzon, Margot Tennant, Etie Desborough, Harry Cust, Chatty Ribblesdale (formerly Tennant), George Wyndham, A. J. Balfour, Mary Elcho (later Wemyss), Violet Granby (later Rutland) and Sir John Brodrick.

The Souls did not like their nick-name given to them by a jibing Lord Charles Beresford. It smacked too much of English philistinism on the defensive and out to belittle knowledge. They wished to be taken naturally and, with a variety of country houses owned by fellow Souls, this was quite possible. At Stanway, Wrexham, Panshanger or Wilton, they could indulge their break from convention, safe from the slings of the philistines. Some houses filled with fine objects became the back-drop for wide-ranging discussion, charades and word games.

Most demurred, too, from the robust country-house pursuits, and for exercise they chose the bicycle. Maurice Baring, on a visit to Wrexham, remembers how "a constellation of beauty moved in muslin and straw hats and yellow roses on the

lawns of gardens designed by Lenôtre". Later, "we bicycled in the warm night past ghostly cornfields by the light of a large full moon".

Safe in their country houses, it might seem that

the Souls had not progressed far from the confined world of their origins, but there was a more alert atmosphere in the houses now. Gone was the stifling stricture on who was and who was not "received" and they opened

their doors to the fresh air of ideas.

William Morris was a frequent guest of Mary Elcho at Stanway, and also of the Wyndhams at Clouds, another Souls' house.

H. G. Wells was staying at Stanway in the early days of his struggle to survive as a writer, rather than be a draper's assistant. Belloc and Chesterton made their dislike of a materialistic imperialism in the drawing-rooms of the Desboroughs' Taplow Court and Clouds.

The Souls favoured a Utopian right which alleviated the worst aspects of capitalism and George Wyndham wrote of Morris: "He is the leader of the world's return to its youth."

But liberation of the mind tends to lead to liberation of the body, and it was here that the Souls stumbled. Double lives were standard in a number of Victorian households, but the secret life was kept secret. Many of the Souls had married according to the dictates of back-ground but soon they were to discover passions which their husbands were not equipped to deal with.

Lady Desborough had little in common with an upstanding but dull husband, and she longed herself into a series of attachments which provided fleeting, if not conclusive, answers. Violet, Duchess of Rutland, grew equally tired of a husband whose main interest was dry fly fishing. Mary Elcho's marriage to Lord Elcho was an arranged Tory union between her family, the Wyndhams, and the

Goodmans, and it was a very perilous ride.

The author is Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire.

Simon Blow

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THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

HONEST MONEY IS BEST

ver answered and it will be behind the Chancellor's Budget in before he speaks. The electors are now presented with a pack of reactionary cards from which they are invited to choose. The SDP want to pump £4,000m into the economy, the Liberals £6,000m, and the Labour Party around £9,000m.

Mr Shore's proposals, however carefully they have been "run" through the Treasury model, would open the door to disaster. The scale of the inflation is far too great. The aim is to generate 5 per cent growth next year. The last time we had growth above 4 per cent was in 1973. That led to the inflationary explosion of 1974 from which we have been trying to recover ever since.

If the economy has been hurt even half as much by the present government as Mr Shore thinks it has been, it is in no shape to take an injection of demand on that scale. The proposals try to hide their inflationary effect behind a price-cutting smoke-screen. Nearly half of the money would go to subsidies of one kind or another, mostly for the nationalised industries. We have lived through that before. Time after time governments have wrecked the finances of

nationalised industries in the cause of price restraint. Time after time the economy has had to suffer extra inflation when the subsidies are withdrawn.

When the money runs out we find that prices are as high as they would have been without the whole costly exercise: the nationalised industries have put off yet altogether. Some reduction in NIS is highly desirable. As we have argued in the past, it hurts jobs and it hurts companies, two things which should be getting all possible help from this government.

The Liberals want to go too far too fast. The SDP proposal may be more sensible, but the very limited resources available to the Chancellor probably point to an even smaller cut.

Much else in the SDP programme is commendable. The trouble is that in trying to have them all at once the SDP comes up with a total bill which at £4,000m, is much more than the country can afford at the moment. An increase in borrowing on that scale would put undesirable pressure on interest rates. That, in its turn, would take back from the industrial sector much of the benefit which had been given through cutting NIS.

The Chancellor ought to give the economy some sign that he is committed to seeing expansion over the year ahead. But the cut in the oil price last week confirms our view that this time a small stimulus of about £2,000m would be enough.

BELFAST'S CLERICAL CONTEST

The parliamentary seat that was filled in Belfast yesterday was made vacant by the murder of the Rev Robert Bradford by the IRA on November 14. That murder was the culmination of a series of which the victims were members of, or connected with, the indigenous security forces of Northern Ireland. The aftermath was the moment of the Rev Ian Paisley's greatest potency. He articulated, as no one else did, the fury of Ulster Protestantism against those outrages, its resentment at the apparent weakness of the official response, and its suspicion that an intention, vague and distant as it might be, was being hatched between London and Dublin to cut Ulster adrift from the United Kingdom.

Harassed, he threatened to make the province ungovernable by those in legitimate authority. He dabbled in the penumbra of illegality by raising a "third force" for the defence of Protestant homes. Although much unionist opinion was offended by the crudity of this, and by the contradiction implied in it of the very principle of the union, the force of Mr Paisley's rhetoric and the vigour of his actions appeared capable of carrying all before it. His ambition to establish

it is how the voters saw it too. If the clerical vote is aggregated the party proportions repeat almost exactly the proportions in the general election of 1979. Then the Unionist proportion was 61.7 per cent, now the two candidates competing for it got 61.9 per cent between them. Both the SDLP, which had no republican challenger, and the non-sectarian Alliance party, which had an exceptionally strong candidate, fractionally improved their shares. The man offering independence for Ulster received 5/6 votes. The crucial division of the unionist vote went almost two to one in favour of the Rev Martin Smyth, Imperial Grand Master of the Orange Order, the candidate of the Official Unionists.

This does not make Mr Paisley and his DUP a spent force. Far from it. His man made a large dent in a previously unassailable Unionist vote. But it is some protection against defeatism in Unionist ranks, and gives them a hopeful reason to sort out their policy and leadership problems. Mr Prior too may draw some satisfaction. On this showing his assembly, if he ever gets it, ought not to be immediately lost to him. Even the centre, such as it is, held.

Flanked by a supporting cast of six other candidates, two ministers of religion stepped on to the stage to slug it out between them, a hot and a cool gospeller. That is how the spectators saw it, and to judge from the result

SPORT AND THE KILLING HABIT

Ministers come and go; lobbies can bargain away, for ever. Wednesday's government announcement on cigarette promotion shows that the tobacco industry has succeeded in talking its way right through the terms of office of two Department of Health ministers, who well understood the dangers of smoking, and settled terms with their successors that leave the industry almost unscathed. The Government's capitulation to an adroit and powerful pressure group, in disregard of a specific and authoritative appeal from leaders of the medical profession, does no credit to its sense of the balance between commercial interest and the public good.

The health dangers of cigarette smoking are so familiar that the ministers announcing the ignominious conclusions of two years' negotiations were able to rehearse them with no apparent sense of urgency or indignation. Every year it is the cause of at least 50,000 premature deaths, the loss of some 50 million working days, and £150 in Health Service costs for each taxpayer to find. In spite of a decline in recent years tobacco consumption is relatively high in Britain, and illnesses associated with smoking are more common here than in almost any other country in the world. The prosperity of a middle-sized industry employing in total only 35,000 is a small factor beside such considerations.

Previous Governments have judged that these facts

necessitated controls on advertising, and these have increased over the years. Mr Patrick Jenkin and Sir George Young, came to the Department of Health hoping to carry the process a stage further. They accepted that voluntary agreement with the trade was preferable to statutory control and spent years trying to achieve it. The ease with which the industry has been able to filibuster the months away shows that commitment to progress is little use if a Government is not prepared to legislate if necessary to secure it.

The area of tobacco promotion that causes greatest disquiet today is that of sports sponsorship. Advertising as such needs to be under control, and some further controls are desirable, but an outright ban would be wrong. It would be unduly oppressive in principle where the commodity itself is freely on sale, and it would make it difficult to publicise safety factors such as low tar levels. The main purposes of the existing agreements have been to curb the especially strong influence of film and television advertising, for children in particular, to link advertising with reminders of the health risk, and to restrain blatant promotional association of smoking with images of glamour and success.

Sponsorship of sport effectively circumvents each of these objects. A letter sent to ministers last December from the President of the Royal College of Physicians and other leaders of the medical

that Wayne only played roles in which he could be indomitable to beyond the last reel (and that he wasn't enough of an actor to relish a death scene). Yours faithfully,
GAVIN LYALL,
14 Provost Road, NW3,
March 1.

A Wayne legend

From Mr Gavin Lyall
Sir, Joan Goodman was right to add that cautious "reputedly" when asserting (March 1) that *The Cowboys* was "the only picture in which [John] Wayne died". I recall his death in *The*

Sands of Iwo Jima, *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*, *The Alamo* and *The Shootist* as well, and I'm sure that more devoted cinewests can remember others.

It would be interesting to know

the final score, since it might do something to dispel the myth

behind Ms Goodman's comment:

Plan for loans to industry

From Mr Michael Grylls, MP for Surrey, North West (Conservative)

Sir, On February 19 you published a full account of the proposals of the study group set up by the Conservative Back-bench Industry Committee, which are designed to achieve an investment-led recovery through the private sector. The basis of the recommendations is to promote new confidence in industry in the British financial system.

As a result of a thorough research the study group diagnosed an urgent need to provide an alternative to the UK's traditional methods of financing industrial investment. At present, payback periods of two to three years are seen as the normal criterion of investment, demanding an annual return in excess of 40 per cent to be viable. Many projects with rates of return of 20 per cent remain stillborn.

My study group's proposals to grant corporation tax relief at the date of payment of interest on industrial long-term loans will provide the dynamism necessary for our industrial renaissance.

The cash flow cost of capital will be substantially reduced and industry enabled to expand and modernise by backing projects which, under current conditions, are not viable.

It is proposed that the banks carry the tax cost of the scheme on average for the first 18 months of the new productive investment which will be created, so there is no cost to the Exchequer during this period.

Any subsequent cost will only emerge if the scheme is successful, and will be matched by the steady impact on the economy of substantial investment money, creating new wealth and jobs.

Money supply will not be distorted as in the case when a consumer/import refractionary boom is created.

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SNAITH
t scholar

was the editor of the New Bible (Bible 58) which was a significant part of its predecessor's text. He was one of the translators. In 1944 he was President of the Old Testament Society (widely regarded as the most important to Old Testament studies. In 1948 he was President of the Jewish New Testament Society. In 1951 he was a controversial figure in the Israelite community.

was President of the Old Testament Society. In 1951 he was a controversial figure in the Israelite community.

ied. Winifred H. died last year, survived by three

son. A study of patent law was part of the which the 1977 was based. Silk in 1968 and to his death. The Patent Cases show in many of those cases of those

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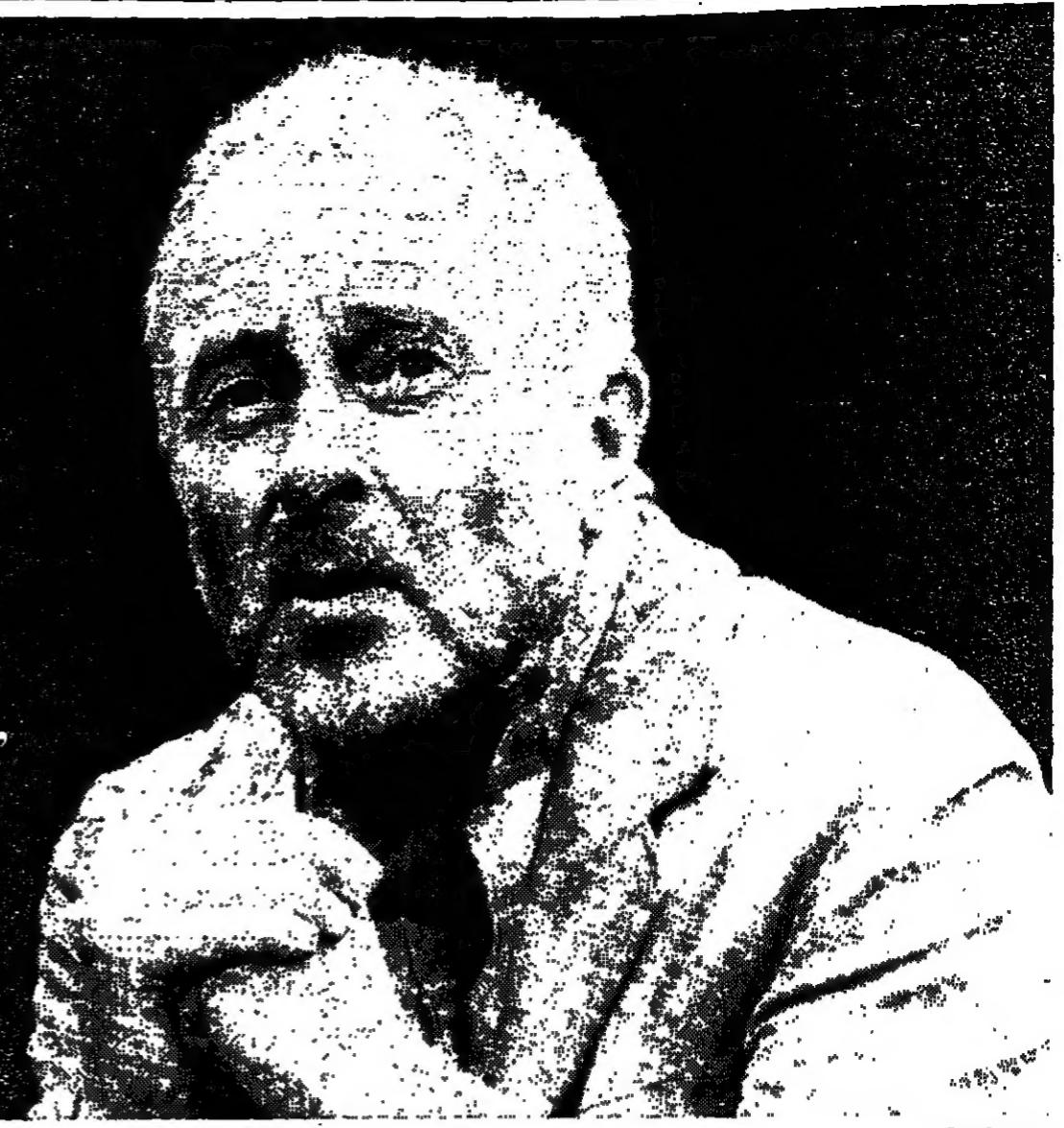
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Each night at the Mermaid Theatre, Alec McCowen plays an unrepentant Adolf Hitler, discovered alive in South America, in Christopher Hampton's adaptation of George Steiner's *The Portage to San Cristobal of A. H.* In a long and passionate self-defence, Hitler argues that the Jews have a lot to thank him for.



ADOLF HITLER, 1982

'Would Palestine have become Israel, would the Jews have come to that barren patch of the Levant, had it not been for the Holocaust? Perhaps I am the Messiah, the true Messiah...'



Peter Travers

Who do you think you are kidding, Mr Hitler?

by
Martin Gilbert

The historian and official biographer of Winston Churchill

The new play at the Mermaid theatre, *The Portage to San Cristobal of A. H.* ('A. H.' being the author's name), is causing considerable controversy. No doubt the author intended that this should be so. If the play had been a work solely of literary imagination, no historian would have cause to be perturbed.

In this play, however, the arguments which make such an impact on the audience are primarily historical, although some which are theological are equally damaging, and will need to be answered by a theologian.

Replies to the charges in this play have to be made outside the framework of the play itself, because absolutely no attempt is made on stage to give any balance whatsoever. At the historical level, the stage-Hitler is dominated by his claim that without the Holocaust, there would have been no State of Israel. This once again unchallenged allegation is listened to by the Jews on the stage, who are made to appear as meek, mawkish schoolboys, caught out by the legacy of their own wrongdoing, and forced to listen to an unexpected but deserved rebuke.

And what a rebuke it is! The Holocaust itself, the murder of six million Jews, was the one event which created the State of Israel, giving Hitler, so he demands, pride of place in the Zionist pantheon. It is as if the manufacturers of the doodlebug insisted upon a substantial credit for all injury payments to survivors of the flying bomb.

There is of course no doubt that events in Europe after 1939 radicalized the Zionist movement, and encouraged most Zionist leaders to demand statehood, rather than, say, Commonwealth status within a federal system of Jewish and Arab cantons, a plan many had favoured before 1939. But the events after the outbreak of war, which transformed Zionism from a programme of compromise to one of confrontation, neither began nor ended with the Holocaust.

These events included the wider context both of Allied reactions to Nazi policy before the war, and of the treatment of the survivors after the war by one of these same Allied Governments, which, having destroyed Nazism, and thus in effect ended the Holocaust, now urged the survivors to remain in Europe, and took substantial steps to keep them there.

When the stage-Hitler demands that, but for himself and

thousands of French, Belgian and Italian Jews were saved by villagers and priests who took them in at risk to their own lives.

The stage-Hitler's monologue is dominated, however, by his claim that without the Holocaust, there would have been no State of Israel. This once again unchallenged allegation is listened to by the Jews on the stage, who are made to appear as meek, mawkish schoolboys, caught out by the legacy of their own wrongdoing, and forced to listen to an unexpected but deserved rebuke.

And what a rebuke it is! The

Holocaust, there would be no State of Israel, he mouths a persuasive but simplistic half-truth. Yet none of the stage-Israelis who listen to his historical cliché do anything more than look sheepish.

No effort was made by the writer even to hint at the incompleteness of the argument which was presented, not only with a demonic vehemence as indeed befitting Hitler, but with a show of historic knowledge which suggested an embarrassing truth. Ironically, the real Hitler had understood from his earliest days that falsehood and innuendo, if presented with sufficient fury, could fool most of the people most of the time, and turn hitherto eccentric fringe movements into acceptable arguments.

But to my mind the basic mocking fallacy of the claim that without the Holocaust there would have been no State of Israel lies elsewhere. The aim of the pre-war Zionists (both Weizmann's moderates and Jabotinsky's revisionists) was to build up the Jewish national home in Palestine with the most creative of Polish and European Jewry: the writers and artists, skilled technicians and artisans, specially trained farmers, teachers, doctors, lawyers etc, who were in fact the victims of the Holocaust. Many of them were being trained and organized in pre-war Europe to go to Palestine as certificates became available, and to prepare the Jewish National Home of the Mandate for eventual self-government, and then statehood. Very few

of these "pioneers" survived. They were, indeed, often the very first victims of Nazi rule.

Far from creating Israel, as the stage-Hitler insists, the Holocaust deprived the new-state of those very people for whom it had been envisaged, whose efforts and zeal were to make it possible, and whose qualities were intended to give it the best of European civilization and democracy, as well as solely Jewish characteristics and culture. The virtues of all that was of merit in the life of Warsaw, Prague and Budapest, as well as the historical Jewish community in Palestine in the inter-war years, both by immigration and by the encouragement and protection of the Mandate Power, Britain.

The Holocaust ensured that these pioneers never came. All that remained in Europe in 1945 were remnants. Most of those wanted only to return to their pre-war homes and were encouraged to do so by the victorious Allies. On doing so, they found hostility, and in Poland more than a thousand were murdered in cold blood by Polish gangs, on their return.

After the murder of 41 Jewish men, women and children in the Polish town of Kielce in April 1946, the exodus began; not the Holocaust, but its aftermath, was the cause. And the already murdered pre-war pioneers, but a tiny remnant, many of them broken in body and spirit, some brutalized, others apathetic, turned from the real Hitler had understood from his earliest days that falsehood and innuendo, if presented with sufficient fury, could fool most of the people most of the time, and turn hitherto eccentric fringe movements into acceptable arguments.

Only two of the many landmarks on the Jewish road to statehood were of the period of the Holocaust, or after. The first was the Biltmore Conference in New York in 1942, the second was the United Nations vote in 1947 in favour of a Jewish State in a partitioned Palestine.

Biltmore had as its motive force a fierce American Jewish reaction against the pre-war British White Paper policy of 1939. It was a protest against the apparently Whitehall-based decision to make a Jewish majority in Palestine impossible for all time, by means of what Churchill himself had denounced as an Arab "veto" on all Jewish immigration after five years ("a veto" that was thus to come into effect in mid-1948).

The United Nations vote of

1947, in which the votes of the Soviet Union and its Communist allies were a numerical one-eighth, had reasons far too complex to be dismissed as the Holocaust alone.

Even in the United States, the pressures on President Truman had mounted, not because of what had happened to the Jews in the years before his presidency, but because of the British Government's refusal, during his presidency, to allow the Jewish survivors to go to Palestine.

The United States vote was further influenced, not by memories of the Holocaust, but by the actual deportation back to Europe (and even to Germany) of Jews who had succeeded in reaching the quayside at Haifa. The capture of the immigrant ship Exodus made its emotional impact because the return of its refugees to Europe was laid at the door of the British Government, and brought the emergence of the Jewish state much nearer. The fortified centre of Jerusalem was nicknamed Bevingrad, not Hitlerstadt.

These pre- and post-war episodes constitute an integral part of the complicated and controversial fabric of the emergence of Jewish statehood, so crudely simplified in the stage-Hitler's monologue. It may of course be argued that because these accusations come out of the mouth of a fictional stage-Hitler, they are therefore to be dismissed. But for anyone without a knowledge of the current historical debate, the stage-Hitler's historical arguments possess a deceptive attraction, and being attractive, they serve, ironically, to give the real Hitler a posthumous credibility not merely among the gullible. Art can be no excuse for setting in motion a set of false historical charges against a whole people.

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Wednesday 14 March 8.00 p.m.

DRAMA REPERTORY BARNETT BARNETT'S SWANSEA HAZARD

Horizon (relief) Francis: Last one out

Ian Charlson

who plays Sky Masterson in the National Theatre's *Guys and Dolls* opening on Tuesday

Guys and Dolls, the National Theatre's first musical though one which was originally scheduled a decade ago for the NT at the Old Vic in Oliver's time, brings Richard Eyre into the company as a resident director, and he in turn has brought in the old Dame, Runyon Broadway classic a remarkable collection of NT newcomers including Julia McKenzie and Bill Patterson. He has also brought back into the company Julie Covington (as the Salvation Army doll) and Ian Charlson in the old Brando role of the gambling guy Sky Masterson, and while it could be argued that it might have been more exciting to see the National choose a new-to-Britain musical (*Sondheim's Follies* or *Pacific Overtures* for instance) rather than a tried-and-tested old warhorse recently seen at the Half Moon, the casting now hardly have been bettered.

For Ian Charlson, newly signed to the Variety Club's rosy for his starring role in the film *Chariots of Fire*, this is a return not only to the Olivier stage (where he was last seen as Octavius in John Schlesinger's ill-fated *Julius Caesar*) but also to a world of musicals he first joined a decade ago when he went straight from drama school into the chorus of the original *Young Vic* production of *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*. Now 32, Charlson currently wears the faintly haunted air of a man who has just escaped from a Hollywood promotional tour.

"Ben Cross and I were sent over by the film company to help sell *Chariots* of Fire in America: 15 interviews a day for three weeks coast-to-coast, except that after a fortnight I woke up one morning on the fifteenth floor of a San Francisco hotel and all I could see was the tops of other skyscrapers and the lift had a glass wall and went up and down the outside of the building and I thought right, that's it, I hate it and I'm going home — so I did. Ben was very good and said he'd finish the tour on his own, he seemed to like it. Not me. I'm not going back to America until there's a really god part of rehearsals and they promise to keep me off the chat shows. They all ask the same question about how fame has affected you and you feel you're being marked out of 10 on your answer. I used to say 'Not at all' which was true but seemed to confuse them."

"One live interviewer asked Ben how he'd learnt to be Jewish for the film so Ben



said he went to consult a Rabbi, and then he asked me how I'd learnt to play all that missionary zeal, so I said I went to consult God, and there was just this terrible pause. Americans don't seem to understand about jokes, at least not on chat shows; they ask about fame and money. If you want to see a really naked, watch American television, not just the giveaway quiz shows but the drama and the chat — it's all about money. They don't seem to like anything else much, least of all an actor who wants to be left alone to get on with the acting."

Nevertheless, Charlson does have to admit that as an actor he has led a remarkably charmed life thus far — 10 years in the business, never out of work for more than a month, and straight from LAMDA (where he was in the Cheryl Campbell Peter Farago generation), into the Young Vic:

"Dunlop saw me at LAMDA and took me straight into the Young Vic. I think when it was full of a lot of up-and-coming comedians like Jim Dale and Roy Hudd, in university drama I'd been very fizzy and noisy, but that at LAMDA they taught me to lose all that brashness, do it from the inside. Facility isn't enough; they taught me to give it, to give it over, only then I got to the Young Vic at a time when everybody else was over the top and 'Frank' kept saying 'Stop thinking and just get out there and do it' for a while. I didn't know where I was."

"After a couple of years at the Young Vic" Charlson went on to the Arts' Cambridge to give his Hamlet (nobody saw it but I learnt a lot) and from there into the West End for the first time, playing the upstairs student Peter's production of *Simon Gray's Otherwise Engaged*, that was a smash hit last year. I had earned £100 a week, which seemed like a fortune then, but I was very noisy, very talkative, very noisy, but I was a bit like Ascot in *Guys and Dolls* then, I taught me to lose all that brashness, do it from the inside. Facility isn't enough; they taught me to give it, to give it over, only then I got to the Young Vic at a time when everybody else was over the top and 'Frank' kept saying 'Stop thinking and just get out there and do it' for a while. I didn't know where I was."

"From there he joined the National for *Octavius* and a *Smog* to Gielgud in *Vivienne*. All our scenes were together and we funked through them in a haze of uncertainty. I was dressed as a sort of sort for reasons best known to the designer and nobody really seemed to know what was going on, least of all Gielgud. That was a difficult year for everyone, trying to settle into the Olivier amid a lot of very

rough reviews, and I can't say I really enjoyed any of it much except for a *Bogdanov* group over in the Cottesloe; *Hunchback of Notre Dame*, for which I was allowed to enter on a six-foot wooden horse through a brick wall."

"Having survived that, he crossed Waterloo Bridge and spent a year with the RSC, starting in *The Taming of the Shrew* and ending up in *Pin*, and as the defeated Hollywood screenwriter in the original *Once in a Lifetime*.

"I left those productions before they transferred to the West End because I thought I'd given them all I could, and then just when I was wondering what to do next my father saw an ad in an Edinburgh paper saying they were looking for a young Scots actor to play Eric Liddell in *Chariots of Fire*. My father knew all about him because after the '24 Olympics he was a hero to that whole generation of Scots and as there weren't too many young Scots actors who could run really fast I got the job."

Since *Chariots* he has been

working on two of the BBC television Shakespeares for Jonathan Miller (Bertrand in *All's Well* and another Octavia in *Caesar*) and as the missionary who was Gandhi's closest white friend in Attborough's new film. He also found the time to make (with Julie Covington) a BFI film called *Ascendancy* which treats of Northern Ireland in 1920, in terms not unlike those of Visconti's *The Damned*.

"And then along came *Guys and Dolls*; I'd been looking for something noisy and cheerful after two years of very internal, contained, close-camera work playing all those godly men; and you couldn't get a better contrast than Sky, I saw Brando play the film when I was in my early teens, but luckily I can't remember much about it and now I've discovered that when Runyon first describes him he says 'tall, blond, big blue eyes, round nose and as innocent as twelve Philadelphia lawyers' — and that sounds more like me than Brando any day."

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"And then along came *Guys and Dolls*; I'd been looking for something noisy and cheerful after two years of very internal, contained, close-camera

On the Nile/Peter Stothard Afloat with Omar

Sheraton's £5m new Nile had not been enough to bring cruisers are not the most in the desired revenues. There was no architecture that river. They are fat, that was not somehow linked squat, four storeys high and to accountancy. The magic, painted in broad stripes of mustard, mauve and mud as the places were as so much hocus-pocus. It all went down very well with the designer of convent school blazers. But like much of cruisers — and the street sellers of scarabs, Nefertiti and ramsheads rubbed home the point by doing a roaring trade every time we set foot outdoors.

Mahmoud and his audience came most to life at the Aswan dam, a two mile engineering masterpiece that holds back 100,000 tonnes and nine miles worth of Nile flood water. Viewed from the tourist bus it has more devices to protect against enemy attack than the pyramids had against tomb robbers, and one hopes to better effect.

Few writers could look back at the suppressed waters of Lake Nasser without forming the script of a disaster movie in their heads. The indolent soldiers scattered among red-and-white striped sentry boxes seem little impediment to plotters — whether of the novelist or terrorist type.

In front of the Aswan dam is the temple of Philae — both an architectural and an engineering miracle in that the entire 2,000-year-old structure had been recently moved a quarter-of-a-mile in order to protect it from the dam's predatory effects.

Mahmoud sadly shows us the original site of London's Cleopatra's Needle and cheerfully shows us the graffiti left by the dying troops of Lord Kitchener. It is not that he dislikes the British, simply that he likes to make the achievements (even the existence) of Kitchener and Gordon seem as misty and uncertain as those of the minor Pharaohs. Mahmoud is not alone in seeing everything between Nectanebo II (deposed by the Persian Artexerxes III around 340 BC) and Nasser (who ousted the Turkish King Farouk in 1952) as the same non-Egyptian past.

The sun ran out on the second day; the vodka on the third. But most people happily settled down to Omar Khayyam, a local, seemingly semi-epitaph wine. This quickly dulled whatever sense of humour had brought, with us for our collective "ride into antiquity".

The tour guide was Mahmoud — or rather I thought he was until the last day when he turned out to be called something else. He was helpful, friendly and had a historical sense of proudly Mamluk — that chimed strangely well with the attitudes — utterly capitalist — of his audience.

The key to all the Egyptian temples that stretched along the river banks between Aswan and our destination, Luxor, was simple: money. If a temple was dedicated to two gods it was because one god



Destination	Nights	Operator	Price	Save	Departure
SKIING					
SL Lary, France	7/14 s/c	Thomson	£62/70	£30/40	Mar, Manchester
Formigal, Spain	7/14 s/c	Thomson	£73/77	£30/40	Mar, & Luton
Livigno, Italy	7/14 h/b	Global	£123/177	£20	Mar 20
Madesimo, Italy	7/14 h/b	Global	£146/220	£20	Mar 20
Val d'Isere, France	7/14/b	Ski MacG	£189/289	£38/43	Mar 13
Meribel, France	7/14/b	Ski MacG	£196/289	£37/45	Mar 13
Courmayeur, Italy	7/1/b	Supertavel	£119	£50	Mar 20
Munren, Switzerland	7/1/b	Supertavel	£129	£50	Mar 20
St. Anton, Austria	7/1/b	Supertavel	£149	£50	Mar 21
Courchevel, France	7/14/b	Ski West	£169/229	£50/80	Mar 13
Zermatt, Switzerland	7/14/b	Ski West	£164/224	£50/56	Mar 20
Verbier, Switzerland	7/1/b	Ski West	£175	£30	Mar 27
Seefeld, Austria	7/1/b	Swans	£153	£30	Mar 21, Manchester
WINTER SUN & CITIES					
Vienna	3/b/b	Pegasus	£135	£15	Mar 18, Luton
Florence	3/n/b	Pegasus	£130	£20	Mar 12, Luton
Malta	7/14 h/b	Portland	£135/175	£35/47	Mar 19 & 26, Luton
Algarve	18/s/c	Silvair	£128	£68	Apr 18
Malaga	14/s/c	Silvair	£135	£50	Apr 17
Agadir, Morocco	7/b/b	Ellerman	£159	£55	Mar 13 & 20, Glasgow
Madeira	14/b/b	Tjaereborg	£209	£36	Mar 17 & 24, & Manchester
Malta	14/n/b	Tjaereborg	£139	£41	Mar 27

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. *May only be booked directly. Portland telephone 01-388 5111 or 061-228 1188. Tjaereborg 01-499 8676 and 061-231 9511. Ellerman's late booking line is 021-843 8096.

Discount news

Sunshine and skiing discounts are still plentiful.

Thomson has "square

deals" reductions on April

holidays to Spain, Portugal,

Italy, Malta, Morocco, Tun-

isia and Greece. Under this

scheme the customer chooses

the departure airport, date

and resort, and Thomson

allocates the hotel. Also

on the basis that skiers

choose the board arrangement, departure date and

are apartment and taverna holidays in Ibiza, Crete and Corfu. These April holidays have been reduced by up to £35 and there are departures from Gatwick, Luton, Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle.

Skiing discounts include reductions of up to £80 on Neilson holidays. The company is discounting resorts in Italy, France and Austria on selected dates in March and April on the basis that skiers choose the board arrangement, departure date and

airport and destination country, and the company allocates the resort and accommodation.

Snowtime is offering a second week of free skiing to

holidaymakers who book one week in Meribel, beginning on March 13. The price of this two-week chalet holiday is £200, a saving of £115 on brochure price. During the first week Snowtime customers will have an opportunity to test some of next year's skis from top manufacturers.

When I toured the galley it was as quiet as a church, giving off a kind of incense compounded from all the odours of all the food. When the Goanese waiter disappeared with our orders behind the galley doors he must have become a demon of action in an inferno, whirling about to pick up soup and fruit juice here, an appetiser there, shouting his needs for the next course. But back at the table his

is

every

day

4,840 eggs, 6,500

rolls, two and three quarter

tons of meat and vegetables,

six hundredweight of fish,

untold amounts of fruit and

icecream, disappeared in

7,500 main meals, most of

them served in two sittings

covering around two hours.

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Shoparound

with Beryl Downing



The man who maps out the past

History — that is — anything that happened the Saturday before last — has never been my strong point. At school I was driven down the centuries by a computer programmer maniac who had a microchip where other people keep their imagination. The result is that I recognize dates but can't attach them to anything — like struggling through a party before discovering it isn't the one we were invited to.

Now if Harry Margary had been my guide, the journey would have been much more vivid. He is not just a reproducer of decorative maps but a chronicler of social and architectural history, concentrating particularly on London and its neighbouring counties since the sixteenth century.



Harry Margary: hunting rarities

His greatest asset is his association, ten years ago, with Guildhall Library. Its present keeper of prints and maps, Ralph Hyde, is particularly keen that as many people as possible should have the opportunity to study and enjoy old maps, and together they have produced facsimiles of many of the library's valuable and rare maps.

"Tracking down old maps is not a problem," says Harry Margary. "The difficulty is in persuading librarians and county archive officers that you are a suitable person to take away their rarities to photograph them; so the Guildhall's trust was of enormous value."

He has a personal as well as professional interest in London's development, as his family have been freemen of the city and members of the Worshipful Company of Salters for more than 200 years, and the social importance of the maps he has chosen is emphasized by the unusually large scale, showing very detailed illustrations.

His maps start in Tudor times

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Taking out an option

Fashions change in the defence to pre-emptive three bids. Twenty years ago, most rubber bridge players used 3 No Trumps as request for partner to bid, retaining the double in its punitive sense. British duplicate players generally used the "lower minor". Here 3 Diamonds over 3 Clubs and 4 Clubs over any other three bid requests partner to bid; a double is for penalties, and "Three No Trumps is natural."

The Americans, who have remained faithful to the optional double, considered three No trumps as cumbersome and the lower minor as over-contrived. Other methods have had their passing vogue.

Today, the majority of the experts on both sides of the Atlantic rely on the optional double. In truth, the word "optional" is misleading, because the double is unequivocally intended as a "take-out double". Obviously, the doubler's partner may convert the bid into a penalty double if he has a powerful trump holding, or if he believes that the danger of bidding outweighs the risk of doubling the opponents' invite.

The undeniable advantage of using a double for take-out is that it permits the bidding to subside at the three level. Playing duplicate pairs, it is fatal to allow your opponents to make a part score of three Diamonds when your side can make nine tricks in either major. I suspect that this consideration partly explains why the Americans, who have always

played more duplicate pairs than rubber bridge, found any method which forced the bidding to the four level unappealing.

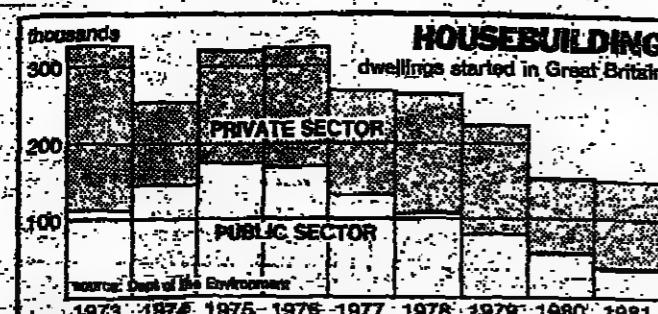
But for players with poor judgement, the double for take-out is as suitable a toy as a flick-knife for a child.

Rubber bridge. Game all. Dealer West.

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More houses started



In spite of bad weather and high mortgage rates 10 per cent more new dwellings were started in January than in the same month last year. Work started on 11,500 houses and flats compared with 10,400 last year, according to the Department of the Environment. But completions were sharply down at 13,400 compared with 16,400 a year ago. In the whole of 1981, a meagre 153,200 were started.

Sir Nicholas to stay

It looks virtually certain that Sir Nicholas Goodison will enter his seventh year as chairman of the Stock Exchange. Any suggestion that he might stand down or that other candidates wanted to challenge him would have been known earlier this week when Mr Patrick Miford-Saide was elected deputy chairman designate. Only a late challenge at the first meeting of the new Stock Exchange Council on June 25 could remove him.

US jobless at 8.8 pc

The United States' unemployment rate rose to a seasonally adjusted 8.8 per cent in February after a one-month decline to 8.5 per cent in January, the Labour Department said in Washington. Total employment was almost unchanged at 99.58 million last month, compared to 99.58 million in January, but the number of jobless people rose because the number of Americans in the workforce climbed 286,000 to 109.17 million, the department added.

Warning on sugar price

The proposed 9 per cent increase in EEC sugar prices this year will place a further burden on consumers and producers in the rest of the world, leaders of the main sugar-using industries said yesterday.

The Food Manufacturers' Federation, the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, and the Cake and Biscuit Alliance, said the present record surplus was 6 million tonnes, 60 per cent of domestic consumption. The Sugar Association was so concerned that it was withholding 2 million tonnes from the market.

The storage levy was costing consumers an extra 55 pence a tonne, and another 2 per cent levy to curb surplus production meant that the greater the surplus, the higher the price.

Carpet jobs go

Wilton Royal Carpets is to make 51 workers redundant at its Axminster plant at Wilton, near Salisbury, Wiltshire. The jobs lost represent nearly a quarter of the workforce. The company blames the recession.

MARKET SUMMARY

'Bed and breakfast' rush

registering rates of up to 8%, in spite of profit taking after this week's spectacular rise in the British Springtime Kampf-Gee and Bullock of the Habitat Mothercare merger and regard it as a long-term hold, offering a sharp increase in profits over five years.

British Sugar jumped 150 to 450p, aided by rumours of a brokers' circular. But Thorn EMI continued to lose ground after recent forecasts by brokers, placing profits at below 250m against earlier estimates of 300m. The shares ended 30p cheaper at 430p.

Analysts are also having a rethink about profits from some of the second line shipping companies which are due to report within the next month or so.

With ships lying idle, profits are being gradually downgraded. Among those to suffer are Lyte Shipping, 10p down to 308p, and P&G Holdings 20 to 110p and Walter Runciman 4p to 98p.

Fleet Holdings encountered a little profit taking, slipping 4p to 222p, after its debut on the London Stock Exchange. The directors, including Lord Matthews, chairman, hold around 8 per cent of the shares and are the largest group of shareholders after the Prudential, with 5 per cent.

ESL, the Luxembourg-based computer group, was a star turn, leaping 120 to 180p in a thin market. The shares are quoted under rule 163.

Clyde Petroleum new shares rose a further 2p to 7p against last week's price of 4p. The shares, which go fully paid on March 15, are reckoned to have plenty of life in them and may double in value before then. Equity turnover on March 4 was £157,062m (21,028 bargains).

Michael Clark

OTHER EXCHANGES

Gas oil contracts for near term delivery slumped yesterday, unnerfed by continuing reports of an emergency Opec meeting which dealers believe will cut crude prices. For the fifth successive day, prices reached contract lows. March was down \$12 the biggest fall, to \$248 a tonne, and April fell by \$3 to \$238.

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates continued to ease, and the Treasury Bill rate fell from 13.28 to 12.50 per cent. On a forecast shortage of £300m, the Bank bought £56m of bills outright and £170m for repurchase on March 30, all at unchanged rates.

Domestic Rates

Base rates 13 1/2%; 3-month Interbank 13%; 13%; Euro-Currency Rates 3-month dollar 14 1/2-14%; 3-month DM 9 1/2-9%; 3-month Fr. 15 1/2-15%.

Abbey wants 1.5pc cut in homes rate

By Baron Phillips

Mortgage interest rates could fall by as much as 1 1/4 percentage points when building society leaders meet next week. Mr Clive Thornton, chief general manager of the Abbey National, said yesterday.

This would reduce the rate from its present record 15 per cent to 13.5 per cent.

There is mounting pressure on building societies to cut their rates. Over the last few weeks banks have been steadily reducing their interest charges and the Nat West has trimmed its home loan interest rates to 14.5 per cent. National Savings investors have also fallen, easing the need on building societies to offer high returns to savers.

Mr Thornton said last night: "A cut of only 1 per cent in the mortgage rate is unlikely to be acceptable to my board". A cut of 1 per cent or less would be "extremely disappointing", he added, and pointed out that the Abbey National might go it alone if the other societies dragged their feet.

Some societies did not want to cut their rates, Mr Thornton added, and "if the mood was to do nothing, we would be in a mood to go it alone".

If the Building Society Association follows Mr Thornton's advice, a homeowner with a £25,000 mortgage, would see his gross repayment fall from the present £322.50 a month to £293.75.

It is thought that many societies share the feelings of the Abbey but inflows of funds and mortgage lending have been very sharp. Some believe that a 1 per cent cut in rates is far more likely which, unless there is a sharp reduction in general rates, will see any changes in the amount they are charged for the service.

Although surveyors have scrapped their fee scales, building societies have not and customers will still be charged at the same level.

The management of the private telecommunications consortium, Mercury, has agreed to issue contracts worth £2m for microwave radio and related equipment.

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Mr Qin Wencen, the minister in charge of China's new oil programme, said yesterday.

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FAMILY MONEY



Single Person — Average Wage				
	April '78	April '79	April '81	April '82
Weekly Income	£89.10	£101.40	£140.80	£157.20
National Insurance Contribution	£5.79	£6.59	£10.88	£13.76
Tax	£11.59	£22.96	£34.20	£38.32
Disposable Income	£61.32	£71.85	£85.42	£105.25
Disposable Income as % of gross income	68.8%	70.8%	67.9%	66.9%
Personal Tax Allowance per annum	985	1,165	1,375	1,540

Married Couple Both Working — Income 2 Times Average Wage — 2 Children				
	April '78	April '79	April '81	April '82
Weekly Income	£178.20	£202.80	£261.00	£314.72
National Insurance Contributions	£11.58	£13.18	£21.77	£27.53
Tax	£41.65	£42.92	£63.98	£71.67
Disposable Income	£124.97	£145.70	£195.25	£215.52
Disposable Income as % of gross income	70.1%	72.3%	69.4%	68.4%
Child Benefit (tax free x 2)	£4.60	£8.00	£9.50	£10.50
Married Man's Tax Allowance plus Wife's Tax Allowance	£2,250	£2,980	£3,520	£3,940

*Assuming both pay full rate contributions

Married Couple — Non-Working Wife — 3 Times Average Wage				
	April '78	April '79	April '81	April '82
Weekly Income	£267.30	£304.20	£421.50	£472.00
National Insurance Contribution	£7.80	£8.77	£15.50	£19.25
Tax	£90.00	£89.67	£139.63	£155.75
Disposable Income	£169.50	£205.76	£266.37	£297.08
Disposable Income as % of gross income	63.4%	67.6%	63.1%	62.9%
Married Man's Tax Allowance per annum	£1,535	£1,815	£2,145	£2,400

Deceptive tax 'cuts' look like leaving us worse off

When the Chancellor stands up on Tuesday to announce his Budget, he will no doubt tell us all how generous he has been in cutting personal taxes.

But unless his Budget is a real giveaway in tax terms — which seems unlikely — the truth of the matter is that we will be worse off.

The general feeling is that Sir Geoffrey will index personal allowances and possibly raise the thresholds for higher rate tax, but will prefer to cut employers' national insurance contributions rather than reduce basic rate tax which costs the exchequer £870

million for every 1 per cent reduction.

Cuts in employers' national insurance surcharge has the dual effect of improving companies' profitability and providing employment incentives. And it is generally agreed that there is no evidence to suggest that Sir Geoffrey's Budget of 1979 which put many thousands of pounds extra into the pockets of higher rate taxpayers, has produced a desire to work harder amongst the higher paid.

How does the Government manage to convince us that we are better off? By the simple device of

ignoring increases in employees' National Insurance contributions.

Our tables show how taxpayers have fared over the past three years. In Sir Geoffrey's first Budget after taking office, taxes were cut particularly for the high earners who saw their marginal rate of tax reduced from 83 per cent to 60 per cent.

Disposable income — the amount left to spend after all deductions — rose by 2 per cent for a single person, 2.2 per cent for a married couple and a massive 4.2 per cent for anyone earning three times the national average.

But the rejoicing was short-lived. National Insurance contributions rose from 6.5 per cent of earnings up to a limit of £135 a week, to 6.75 per cent of earnings up to £165 in 1980 — the year in which personal tax allowances were frozen.

By April 1981 we were all paying contributions of 7.75 per cent on earnings up to £200 a week and in April of this year the rate is due to be increased to 8.75 per cent of earnings up to a limit of £220 a week. The worst aspect of this con trick is the disproportionate burden shouldered by

the lower paid — the more you earn, the less the tax affects you.

The April 1982 figures in our table have assumed that the Chancellor will index personal allowances by 12 per cent — last year's inflation rate — and that he will push up the starting point of higher rate tax by around 15 per cent, moving the threshold from its current level of £11,250 to a round £13,000.

We have assumed that above this figure the higher rate tax bands remain the same, making the starting point for the 60 per cent tax band at taxable income of £29,500 instead of £27,750.

They also assume a 12 per cent rise in average earnings. What these reveal is that even including these "tax cuts", disposable income as a percentage of gross income will continue its downward dive.

The only sector of society to maintain their position over the past three years has been — quite rightly — pensioners whose disposable income at the basic state retirement pension level has been index linked. But who can live on less than 20 per cent of average earnings?

Lorna Bourke

Home sweet home for the funds

Suggestions that the British stock market had moved too far too fast in January turned out to be true. Disappointing industrial production figures at home, which raised fears that our economic recovery might be faltering, rising interest rates in the United States were major influences behind the London market setback last month.

Despite this, it is still home-based funds which dominate the top half of the 1982 unit trust league table.

Current front-runners remain the equity income trusts which take more than half of the first twenty places. They have drawn their strength from the

growing recognition of the

instance, is well represented in the contracting and engineering stocks and in last month's report, the managers commented that they were looking for further investments among such companies.

The main difference outside the top ten compared with a month ago is the numerous appearances of gilt trusts amongst the leaders.

No less than 15 gilt funds are listed amongst the first 50. Government stocks, of course, were strong last month on hopes of further reductions in interest rates. This trend has continued into March.

Apart from income trusts, another sector of the home market which has put up a good showing this year are those funds specialising in investment trust companies. The Practical Fund stands in 12th position, while James Finlay Investment Trust is listed at 24th.

How to be in on a kill with the stags

"It's the rich man's Bingo, the top person's Tombola," explained one happy American stag. It was also the easiest £10,000 this stockbroker had made in his life.

Stagging — the speculative

buying of a new share issue

for a quick profit, is a blood

accident to the pious but

probably poorer members of

the House of Commons.

Stagging can be risky as

well as rewarding, but it is

one of the surer ways that

the small investor, increasingly squeezed by minimum

commission rates, can deal in

shares cheaply.

No commission or stamp

duty is paid on a new issue

although you pay com-

mission and capital gains tax

when you sell.

The professional punters, however, make a real killing because they can raise enough initial stake money to acquire a worth-while number of shares. Stagging at this level requires some skill.

The basic need is for an understanding bank manager — preferably several of them situated as far away from the Square Mile as possible. If he thinks the issue is going to be massively oversubscribed, the stag has to apply for many more shares than he actually wants or can afford in order to get a reasonable number. The cheque sent with the application form has to cover this whole amount.

Using a far-flung country bank account could save interest charges. It can take up to five days to clear a cheque written from an account in John O'Groats.

The trick is to put in an application form, and a cheque at the last minute. The cheque will usually only be cashed if it has been successful. When you receive your allotment letter and a cheque for the surplus cash, assuming you haven't been landed with all the shares you asked for, you put it into a London bank where there is 24-hour clearing.

At the very least this

system cuts down the period that you will be charged interest on your overdraft or loss interest on your deposit.

Where it is known, as it was in the case of Amersham that the issue will favour the small investor, the determined stag has to do a lot of leg, or rather arm, work

filling in masses of different applications for fairly modest amounts. Such multiple applications are officially frowned on and the issuing houses are

not to the obvious ploys.

But it's possible to beat the system using different bank accounts — with everyone in the family having several, each in different places.

They can confuse matters by applying at different times and from the place of work, as well as the home.

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MONEY TALK

No time to waste for 23rd issue

If you have been thinking of buying 23rd Issue National Savings Certificates, don't waste time. The Chancellor has made no secret of the fact that he will index rates down and there is every chance that the current 23rd issue will be withdrawn on Tuesday as part of the Budget changes and replaced with a new owner-yielding issue.

Maximum holding of 23rd issue is £5,000 per person and if held for the full five years, the return is equivalent to 10.5 per cent per annum tax free. This is not terribly attractive to basic rate taxpayers but higher rate taxpayers will find this difficult to beat. About the only comparable investment likely to show a better return for higher-rate taxpayer is the current index-linked issue.

Inflation is likely to exceed 10.5 per cent over the coming 12 months so take up your maximum entitlement to the index-linked issue first.

Rail offer

British Rail is giving away free annual season tickets worth several thousand pounds in a competition to boost membership of its annual ticket holders' Journey Club.

The club was launched last September and has 30,000 members. The competition is open to annual season ticket holders throughout the country, who apply for membership of the club. Ten annual seasons — with no limit on distance and value — will be awarded as prizes and a further 10 will be given away in a separate draw for the club's current members. Entry forms for the competition which consists of making up words from the letters that form the name of the club, are available at most stations. The competition closes on March 31, 1982.

The Journey Club was formed to encourage more commuters to buy annual season tickets. For a £2 joining fee, members are entitled to a range of cut-price ticket offers, and to use their club

Players must let the sun shine in

By Nicholas Keith

The spring sunshine in London yesterday raised hopes for the international between England and Wales at Twickenham today. Although the Meteors Office forecast a "clear and outbreaks of rain" for this afternoon, rugby followers everywhere will pray that the players' dispositions remain sunny.

It is painful to have to recall the dark deeds of the world cup. Rain, rain, rain off at England crept stealthily to an inlorious 9-8 victory against 14 men. The match left feelings of revulsion in a million or more stomachs and, sadly, bitterness among the players was still apparent in last year's fixture.

Most of the brickbats were hurled at Wales but England One should not be complacent. The same name of rugby is at stake today, when pride and passion must be tempered with strict discipline.

England have an appalling record against Wales in the past 20 years. In the period since 1962, they have won only twice. Both these victories were at Twickenham, in 1974 and 1980. Even the 16-12 win eight years ago was flawed because J. J. Williams was a "black card" ruled by the referee, John West. So the English are hardly in need of a clear-cut win to heal old sores, real and imagined.

If England win, Ireland will be crowned five nations champions for the first time since 1974 and the ninth time in all. Wales could still share the title by beating England and Scotland, if Ireland go down in Paris.

Wales may rely on a tight 10-man game, playing to the



Brian: pondering a confrontation with Moriarity.

Today's teams at Twickenham

England

W. H. Hare	15	Full back	G. Evans
J. Cartleton	14	Right wing	R. A. Alberman
C. R. Woodward	13	Right centre	R. W. R. Gravell
P. H. George	12	Left centre	J. M. Kenwick
M. A. C. Sleeman	11	Left wing	C. F. W. Rees
L. Cusworth	10	Stand-off	W. G. Davies
S. J. Smith	9	Scrum half	J. E. Williams
C. E. Smart	1	Prop	I. Stephens
P. J. Underhill	2	Hooker	A. J. Phillips
P. J. Blakeway	3	Prop	G. Price
N. C. Jeavons	6	Flanker	R. C. Burges
M. J. Colclough	4	Lock	S. Sutton
S. Bambridge	5	Lock	R. D. Moriarty
P. F. Headbottom	7	Flanker	J. A. G. Morris
J. P. Scott	8	No. 8	J. Squibb
Referee: F. Palma (France)			

REPLACEMENTS: 16 N. G. Stretton (Lancashire); 17 R. D. Morris (Wales); 18 N. D. Martin (Wales); 19 D. P. Pearce (Northampton); 20 C. Williams (Wales); 21 R. Naylor (Cardiff); 22 R. Harford (Bristol).

Today's teams at Murrayfield

Wales

15	Full back	A. R. Irvine*	
14	Right wing	R. W. Robertson	
13	Right centre	J. M. Kenwick	
12	Left centre	C. F. W. Rees	
11	Left wing	J. R. T. Baird	
10	Stand-off	I. Stephens	
9	Scrum half	J. A. G. Morris	
8	Prop	A. J. Phillips	
7	Hooker	G. Price	
6	Flanker	R. C. Burges	
5	Lock	S. Sutton	
4	Flanker	R. D. Moriarty	
3	No. 8	J. Squibb	
Referee: J. A. F. Trigg (England)			

REPLACEMENTS: 16 M. G. McQuillen (Ulster); 17 D. G. Dickson (Glasgow); 18 D. J. Stuckey (N.I.); 19 G. Williams (Cardiff); 20 B. M. Gossman (Cardiff); 21 S. G. Hunter (Cardiff); 22 S. G. Hunter (Cardiff); 23 R. Harford (Bristol).

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Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Daville

BBC 1

6.25 Open University: Parents at Nelson School, 7.40. 7.15 Cast Air, 7.15 Riccio's Broad, 7.40. 8.00 Potman (2), 8.05 To Bedford from 8.05; 9.30 Resources in Sound; 9.45 Swims, 9.50. 9.30 Swap Shop; with Bob Goodfellow and Johnny Fingers, Miss Harding, The Krankies and Philomena, 9.45. 12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is, 12.20. Football Focus, 12.45 News; 12.50-1.00 (Royal Albert Hall Rights) and Tenma Dozen Cup, Great Britain v. Italy; 1.40 Racing: from Haydock, the 1.15, 2.00 and 2.15 races, from Newbury, the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 races; 2.40 Tenma (Dales Cup); 2.55 Rugby Union: live coverage of the clash between England and Wales at Twickenham, England, flushed with success after defeating France two weeks ago, plus off-the-wire win? Their victory rate against Wales (10) is phenomenal — three wins in the past 20 years; 3.45 Half-time football scores.

4.25 Grandstand (continued). Highlights of the Scotland v. France clash at Murrayfield — seen only minutes after the final whistle; 4.35 Final scores. 5.10 The All New Pink Panther Show: three cartoons. 5.30 News: read by Jan Leeming; 5.40 Sport round-up. 5.45 The Duke of Hazzard: Boss Hogg tries to entice Lucinda Meadows out of her legacy. 5.55 Jim Fix It: A nine-year-old girl competes against showstopper Harvey Smith, and a 13-year-old boy does some sound effects for the radio drama serial *Brave House*. Plus other features. 7.10 Nanny: Final episode. Barbara (Wendy Craig) finds a mysterious guest at Donald's and Dolly's home when she goes to visit them. 8.05 The Dawson Show: with Denise Nolan, and Kids International. 8.35 Dallas: JR tries to bamboozle Cliff Barnes into buying worthless land.

9.25 News: read by Jan Leeming. Also sports round-up. 9.40 Match of the Day: Sixth round of the FA Cup. Action from two of the day's games. And, the result of the February Goal of the Month competition. 10.40 Parkinson: With Roy Castle and Buddy Rich and his Orchestra. 11.40 Kojak: The planned diamond robbery that ends in murder; 12.30 Weather.

Ainsley with Svetlana: BBC 2, 8.55 pm

BBC 2

6.25 Open University: The Claimant; 6.50 Binomial Theorem; 7.15 Conic Section; 7.40 Baroque instruments; 8.05 Home Sweet Home; 8.30 Writing History; 8.55 Sounds of Language; 9.20 Seven Can Study; 9.45 ABC in Kansas City; 10.15 Petroleum, Polymers; 10.35 Augustus's Rome; 11.00 Maths; 11.35 Mutations; 12.15 Maths; 12.40 Likely Story; 1.05 Future; 1.35 Handicapped in the Community; 2.45 Electronic design and signals; 3.35 Film: Mr Skewington (1948). Claude Rains is the stockbroker husband whose wife (Bette Davis) gives him an awful time.

5.40 The Flight of the Condor: Last film in the Andean wildlife trilogy (see Choice). 6.35 Could It Happen to You? The pain of bankruptcy. Includes an interview with a former Lord Mayor of London and an ex-gosse, 7.05 News. 7.25 Did You See . . . ? Sir Hugh Whiston is in the chair for a discussion of The Audit Landscape: Bicent, and Baal. The panel: David Lodge, Diana Quick, and Professor Andrew Motor. 8.05 Faust's Requiem: From Lloyd Webber, Sir Colin Davis conducts Soloists: Helen Donath and Guyenn Howells. Also; a BBC TV/Yorkshire TV discussion on satellite television. 8.55 A Week with Svetlana: (see Choice).

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12.40 News headlines. They are followed by: Snooker: The result of the second semi-final of the Yamaha Organs Trophy. Close: Wynford Vaughan-Thomas on the art of being Welsh.

CHOICE

• A WEEK WITH SVETLANA (BBC 2, 8.55pm): Jonathan Stedal's film about a humanitarian East-West confrontation last summer amid the green acres of Sussex, is replete with apparent improbabilities such as Malcolm Muggeridge, the sage of Robertsbridge, waving off his wife as she drives away for a morning's shopping with Svetlana Afanasyeva, daughter of Stalin, the dictator he despised, and calling after them: "Don't spend too much money." The Muggeridges were host to the VIP defector for a week. They naked a lawn together, picked raspberries, relaxed to an old record of a Russian choir, sang,

the Credo, and strolled through fields of corn while they discussed the wise thoughts of St Augustine. And they listened as Svetlana talked about the bureaucratic paralysis that surrounded her father's dying hours, fulfilling the promise she had made to tell satirical stories (as well as tragic and ironic ones) if Mr Muggeridge could arrange the meeting which was to offer Mr Stedal the chance to make a film which memorably mixes religion, politics, and inside

information about life with a notorious despot. • THE HAUNTING (BBC 2, 11.15pm) is a ghost story which I would call the greatest ghost story ever filmed were it not for the fact that it turns out not to be a ghost story at all. But, spooky or not, Robert Wise's film is a marvellous shocker which I would not recommend to anyone living alone in a house plagued by draughts and creaky floorboards. • Radio highlights: Gounod's Messa solemnis à St Cécile, with the BBC Welsh SO. (Radio 3, 8.50pm), and nonagenarian Eva Turner's record choice in DESERT ISLAND DISCS (Radio 4, 7.15pm). Franke Howards: ITV, 8.45 pm

BBC 1

8.25 Open University: Industrial Architecture; 8.50 Pilgrimage in Hindu tradition; 7.15 The Moon; 7.40 One-Stop shopping; 8.05 25,000 million industry; 8.30 Parliamentary Expenditure Committee; 9.00 Heads and Tales; 9.15 Nai Zindagi Na Jeeva; 9.50 Working for Safety (7); 10.10 The Computer Programme: Information Sciences; 10.35 The Engineers' Minis; Fraenkel and Cooley (7); 11.25 Ensemble: French course, lesson 19; (r) 11.50 Maths Help: for O-level students; Graphics; 12.00 Feeling Great: A week's low-fat diet (r); 12.15 Day One: Religious affairs news magazine; 1.30 Paint! Perspective, and painting with a knife; 1.50 News; 1.55 Film: Private's Progress? (1956) Boulting Brothers' comedy, with Ian Carmichael as an incompetent soldier, with Richard Attenborough, Dennis Price, Terry-Thomas; 3.30 Mickey and Donald.

3.50 International Darts: England v Wales in the Ray Chichester British Championship. Also, the ladies' event. More at 11.50. 4.40 International Athlete: Second day of the European Indoor Championships from Milan: includes the 50-metre hurdles, the 800 metres and the 1,500 metres. More at 5.55. 5.15 Stalkey and Cox: Final episode of the Kipling school year. A prefect is put on the spot over his romantic life; 5.45 News with Jan Leeming. 5.55 International Athlete (see 4.40 entry). 6.05 Holiday: Package tour to the Himalayas, toothills, and a coach tour of Sicily. 6.40 Songs of Praise: From St Mary Magdalene Church, Woodstock, Oxfordshire. 7.15 King's Royal: Penultimate episode of this Scottish family saga. The mischievous baron and his son (Tom Bell, Eric Deacon) are threatened with a fraud prosecution. 8.05 Film: The McKenzie Break (1970) Warime drama about a German plan to escape from a prisoner of war camp in Scotland, with Brian Keith; Ian Hendry, Helmut Griem.

9.00 Film: The McKenzie Break (continued). 9.50 Omnibus: Excerpts from Christopher Bruce's new ballet for the Ballet Royal, Berlin Raquem, which opens at Sadler's Wells this week. 10.40 News: with Jan Leeming. And weather. 10.50 Choices: A studio audience discusses crises of conscience in which they were involved. The panel is made up of David Penhaligon MP, Anna Leslie, and Lawrence Norriss in the chair; Libby Purves. 11.25 Never Too Late: The entertainment and stimulation to be found in sailing, evening classes and keeping pigeons. With Tom Vernon. 11.50 International Darts: The best of the action in today's Arrow Chemicals British International Championship between England and Wales — men and women; 12.35 Weather forecast.

• LONDON TALKING (LWT only, 1.00pm) is a public relations exercise. Nothing wrong with that if it makes good viewing. I'd say this is a likely prospect provided the odd irrelevancy, old moan and triviality have been edited out of the question-and-answer session I saw being recorded at Grays, Essex last week. The audience limit their questions — and the panel their replies — to four TV areas: This is Your Life, We'll Meet Again, and the Lieve Gardner interview with Mrs Thatcher on TV Eye, but it is the tangential points that are often the most interesting. I don't think the decision to exclude BBC TV coverage is a good one. Melvyn Bragg: LWT 1.00, and on network at 10.40 pm

BBC 2

6.25 Open University: Optics Laboratory; 8.50 Telecommunications; 7.15 Earth materials; 7.40 Stereochemistry; 8.05 Carbohydrates; 8.30 Motion: Newton's laws; 8.55 Questioning Assumptions; 9.20 M101/3 Trigonometric Formulas; 9.45 Poblem Identification Game; 10.10 Brick by Brick; 10.35 Education in Britain; 11.00 Cell Structure; 11.25 Project FAMOUS; 12.15 Living Statistics; 12.40 Cell Membrane Structure; 1.05 What Makes a Reaction Go; 1.30 Acceleration at Constant Speed; 2.00 Conduction at 1.55; At 2.45 Hazard: Shots in the Dark. The Third World women who are being given a contraceptive injection that is a suspected cancer risk (r).

4.45 International Rugby Special: Highlights of yesterday's two big internationals: England v Wales at Twickenham, and Scotland v France at Murrayfield. 6.00 News Review: with sub-titles and Jan Leeming. 8.30 The Money Programme: A 'screencast' on Tuesday's Budget, and an analysis of the state of the economy. 7.15 The World About Us: Futebol Brasil. A profile of José Reinaldo de Lima, the 25-year-old footballer who is something of a god in his own country. It is also, irresistibly, a portrait of his adoring fans. 8.05 Nancy Astor: Episode 4. The action moves to England, where Nancy (Lisa Harrow) meets the millionaire banker Lord Revelstoke (Julian Glover) and, more significantly, Waldor Astor (James Fox) (r); 8.50 News.

9.00 The Apprentice: How Paddy Field, aged 18, came to make up his mind to funeral undertaking might be a good way to make a living. 9.50 International Pro-Celebrity: Ken: Kenny Dalglish and Lee Trevino play Bruce Forsyth and Jerry Pate. 10.40 Film: Executive Action (1973) Political thriller which advances the theory that the assassination of President Kennedy was the work of a right-wing group. Real characters such as Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby are impersonated. Starring Burt Lancaster, Robert Ryan and Will Geer. Ends at 12.15am.

Brapp, as chairman, forms the ideal bridge across which expert opinion (the panel) and lay philosophy (the audience) pass in the cause of general enlightenment. The panel: Judith Chalmers, Thames TV's Nigel Ryan, Granada TV's Gus Macdonald, and writer David Butler. • THE APPRENTICE (BBC 2, 9.00pm) makes the point that one industry that is impervious to stamp effects is funeral undertakers. Michael Waldman's film is mainly concerned, however, with the job opportunity which the

ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street: with The Muppets; 9.35 Space 1999: Galacto Warlock, with Christopher Lee as guest actor (r); 10.30 Times: Chaotic entertainment for children and quite a few parents; 12.15 World of Sport: The line-up is; 12.20 On the Ball (Cup quarter-final last, review); 12.45 World Cup Skating: Men's Doubles from Mount Whistler, Canada, and Aspen, United States; Also: Rhythmic (Winter International Rally). The first of five rounds in the Rothman's RAC Open Rally Championship. Last year's winner, Pentti Arkkila takes part. 1.15 News from ITN: 1.20 The ITV Six. We are from Market Rasen, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45; At 3.00: Snooker. Live, semi-final coverage of the Yamaha Organs Trophy from the Assembly Room, Derby (see also 4.00); 3.45 Half-time football results. And general sports round-up.

5.40 The Flight of the Condor: Last film in the Andean wildlife trilogy (see Choice). 6.35 Could It Happen to You? The pain of bankruptcy. Includes an interview with a former Lord Mayor of London and an ex-gosse, 7.05 News. 7.25 Did You See . . . ? Sir Hugh Whiston is in the chair for a discussion of The Audit Landscape: Bicent, and Baal. The panel: David Lodge, Diana Quick, and Professor Andrew Motor. 8.05 Faust's Requiem: From Lloyd Webber, Sir Colin Davis conducts Soloists: Helen Donath and Guyenn Howells. Also; a BBC TV/Yorkshire TV discussion on satellite television. 8.55 A Week with Svetlana: (see Choice).

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